

M'CRACKEN, 625, George street.

TO EQUATERS—WANTED, by a gentleman, of several years' practical experience amongst stock, a **SITUATION**, as Manager, on either a sheep or cattle station; excellent testimonials and references can be given. Apply, by permission, to **JAMES MORT**, Esq., Pitt-street.

TO STOCKHOLDERS and others—The advertiser, who has had considerable colonial experience in the

management on stock, is desirous of obtaining EMPLOY-
MENT either on a station, or the driving to any part of
the colonies, or would assist in the shipment of stock to
New Zealand or elsewhere. Good reference given. Address
G. B. S., Herald Office

WANTED, a PONY, free from vice. Price £50.
Address K., care of E. Mason, Parramatta.

WANTED, Butchers and Bakers to BUY their

WANTED, a pair of SAWYERS, this morning, at 9
H. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt street.

WANTED, a WETHURON. Apply at the We'com
Jnn, Pitt street Redfern.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 14 or 16 years o
age. Apply Mrs. BYRNE, 114, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a COLELECTOR for the Freeman's Journal. 334. Pitt-street.

WANTED, a PIANOFORTE PLAYER. Apply Wm Swan, Lower George-st. A liberal salary given.

WANTED, a good little GIRL, to mind a child and be useful. 100. Harrington-street.

WANTED a tidy GIRL, about 15, to nurse a baby, &c.
Apply 75, Crown-street, near William-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to go about with meadow, and to
make himself useful. Apply 369, George-street.

WANTED, a ROUGH CARPENTER Apply to
F. HEMINGTON, White Horse, George-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 373
Pitt-street, near Beak-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply to Mr. HERTZ I. BUSCH surgical instrument maker, 123 York-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a CHILU to take care of. Mrs. CUTTS, 170, Liverpool-street East.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 39 Crown-street North, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a young GIRL about 16 years of age

W 131, Campbell-street, Barry Hills

WANTED, a Married Couple, for an Inn, man to cook
woman as housemaid, J. C. GLEBE 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply Mrs
DAINTREY, Rad-dwick, or 61, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a COACHMAN. Apply to Mr
MC-CULLOCH, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a second-hand (steel) American 8 FOOTING
also, two **AWINGS**. Apply 280, George-street.

WANTED, a strong active young **MAN** to make
himself generally useful. 236, Pitt-street.

WANTED, two garden **LABOURERS** for the country.
Apply **T. M'KEAN**, newsman, 3, New Market.

WANTED, to purchase, at once, a few select German
BOOKS. Address 19, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, 6 Tons of LOADING, for Queensberry
W. W. HARROLD and CO, 561, George-st. South

WANTED, an active LAD as BOOTS. Apply corner
Kent and Margaret streets.

WANTED, two female general HOUSE SERVANTS
Apply corner of Kent and Margaret streets.

WANTED, a GENERAL FEMALE SERVANT

W Apply to the Governor Bourke Hotel, Market and
Squares streets.

WANTED, a BUTCHER, to slaughter; also a young
MAN to make small goods. J. C. GLUE, 162
Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as House-
maid; also, a Cook and Landdress. J. C. GLUE
162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a FEW QUARRYMEN, to work at present
perch. Apply to G. McCALLUM, contractor
Belmont.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply
this-morrow (Thursday), to Mrs. J. G. PERRY
Belmont.

WANTED, an active Young Man as BOOTH
Manikin required. Apply to STEWART, Union
Belmont.

WANTED, immediately, a thorough **HOUSEMAID** for Brighton Baths, Manky Beach. Apply on board steamer **PHANTOM**, English preferred.

WANTED, a young **LADY**, accustomed to the cutting and making of manneins. Apply to Mrs. **SPENCER**, 6, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, in a small family, a **CHAMBERMAID**.

WANTED, a situation as **GARDENER**, a practical man; wife Landress. Good references. J. G. Post Office, Newtown.

WANTED, a respectable **NURSEMAID** for New castle. Apply 171, Macquarie-street, between 1 and 2 o'clock. Good references required.

WANTED 5000 B.W.S., not over three years old, deliverable on the Darling Downs. Apply **LOREN and LAMACH, George-street.**

WANTED, to purchase a suite of 'Richmond' Furniture. State particulars and lowest cash price, by letter addressed 100, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, HOUSEMAID for near Sydney; also Cook and Female Cook, both country houses; also

WANTED, by a responsible person, a country S. ABLE, 180, First Street.

WANTED, in a small family, a respectable person as GENERAL SERVANT. Enquire at 120 Myrtle Oak, Miller's Point.

WANTED, to sell a Furber Spring VAN. Apply G. THORP, next door to Infant School, Oudoverg-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, Gun or Pistol.

W FAMILIES NEEDLEWORK. Address THREE, Herald Office.

WANTED, a GIRL or NURSEMAID. References required. Mrs. SCARR, 104, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a MILKMAID who thoroughly understands the business practically. Apply to JOHN FIFE or Mr. BLAIR, Gosport-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; must wash and iron well. Apply 47, Bourke-street, West-
London.

WANTED, a good LAUNDRESS for a Gentleman's Family, at a short distance from town. Apply Servants' Home, 108, Mile-end-street.

WIDOWED Woman Wanted; one who has lost her baby, and wishes to be nursed.

WANTED, to place a little GIRL in a SCHOOL where there are a limited number: the suburbs with a garden preferred. Address M. B., Westwattle House, Churrol-hill.

WANTED, in a high, healthy situation, convenient to town, two Unfurnished ROOMS, with use of kitchen, in a quiet, respectable family. Address A. B. C. Post Office.

WANTED to Purchase, Furniture, Books, Linen, good Guns, Instruments, and miscellaneous property of every description. **R. M. LINDSAY**, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street. A note addressed, parliam attended at their own residences.

WANTED for the country, a **MARRIED COUPLE** without children; the man as farm servant, woman to cook and wash, &c. Apply to M. K. Metropolitan Hotel, between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m. Testimonials.

WANTED, for the country, a good Cook, a Landress and a General Servant; for the North Shore, two Nursemaids, a Cook, and Landress, and a General Servant; for town, a Parlourmaid, and Needlewoman. A Housemaid, General Servants, and Nurse Girls. At Mrs. DUBB'S Office, removed to the opposite side of Castle-street, next door to Mr. Langdon's.

been a brave, good, sagacious, ready-witted man; unskilled to an age of scepticism and stereotyped social arrangements, perhaps, though not certainly, he was well qualified to order and order his own affairs. He could, or persuade them into benevolence and loving action, by proclaiming his mercies. Such a man might possibly find work suited to him even in a less creditable age; for it can hardly be doubted that the divine mission of the Good Shepherd, as he is termed, attracted ever in practical forms, propounded and practised all hearts to him, no less, it may be, than the faith in that prophetic splendour with which the popular fancy loved to invest him. A nineteenth century man, however, need not be an anomaly or an impossibility.

The social discussion as described by Thierry shows us, if we mistake not, how the old Roman civilisation gradually prepared the way for that of the dark and middle ages. It may be said that the latter was the result, in its mature form, of the immediate results of the German invasion, and that, in natural, if remote consequence of the entire situation of the Roman world. The Roman mission of conquest completed, the empire had now to hold what it had won. A defensive spirit arose to an offensive one. The inhabitants of the towns sheltered themselves within their walls; the rural population took refuge within fortified enclosures. Roman soldiers were employed in protecting peaceful communities against barbarian incursions. It may be said that this defensive mission, since the time of Gibbon in "The Decline and Fall"—"The lands bestowed on the veterans as the free reward of their valour were henceforward granted under a condition which contains the first rudiments of the feudal system." The soldiers were expected to go to inheritance should devote themselves to the profession of arms, as soon as they attained the age of manhood; and their cowardly refusal was punished by the loss of honour, of fortune, or even of life. The aristocracy, as provincial, independent, and untrained, too, must not be entirely without estimating the tendencies towards that armed individualism which was characteristic of the feudalism of a not more properly so called. This view, we are aware, is not a new one, but it is not, we think, as well known. We claim no credit for originality; but the doctrine was first promulgated, we believe, by that much-abused yet much admired thinker, Auguste Comte.

This volume of Roman history, including as we have seen a period of twenty-six years, is divided into two chapters. The Emperor Anthemius and the reign of Ricimer, by whose instrumentality Olybrius and after him Severus, assumed the imperial purple; the voyage of Sidonius Apollinaris to Italy by his prefecture and his poetry as the subjects of the first two chapters; in a third chapter we have the fall of Anthemius; the fifth, on which we have drawn so largely, a sketch of a Roman province on the Danube; the sixth comprises among its topics the reign of Glycerius and the emigration of the Ostrogoths; the seventh, the deposition of Ricimer and of Julius Nepos and deposition of Romulus Augustulus the eighth and ninth treat of Odoacer and his Government, and record the invasion of Noricum, the struggles, death, and funeral of Severinus; the tenth records the death of Ricimer, the death of Theodoric, the march of the Ostrogoths across the Alps, the battle of Ucla, and the arrival of the Goths at Venice; while, in the twelfth, we read of the victory over Odoacer; the reconciliation of this king with his murderer, the deposition of the latter by the hands of Theodoric and the proclamation of that successful and able chief as King of Italy.

THE EVIDENCE OF SHAKESPEARE.
(*From the Spectator.*)

THIS Law of Evidence is generally believed to be well defined in the text books, and, probably, in no branch of our legal literature has a larger amount of ability been placed at our service. The treatises of Phillips, Lushington, and others, have been written, and have expounded a most interesting branch of jurisprudence. It is necessary that the landmarks established should be carefully respected, for within their boundaries our witnesses are protected. We sit at right a fortnight ago to a man who has been charged with the murder, inasmuch as certain recognised principles of procedure were deliberately set aside. In this week two or three little occurrences have indicated the existence of a laxity in the rules of evidence, and, inasmuch as the law is not to be altered by a murder case, now undergoing a preliminary investigation, we have Mr. Wontner, for the prosecution, introducing two items of information in the shape of a note on oath, which, while utterly insufficient to satisfy a jury, amount fail to create prejudice against the accused. A Mr. Rowland is called, and proves several important facts; in addition to which he is permitted to state that he met Mullins, the prisoner, going full in the face, said Mullins, "I have a strong suspicion of you," and I have said, in my eye now. I will never lose sight of him, and the perpetrator of this diabolical deed is discovered. Mullins, equally ready in a profusion of suspicious evidence, says, "I suspect a man, and I was watching him now;" but Mr. Rowland, who is called to the witness stand, replied "I don't think the man I suspect is the man you suspect, after what the witness says." Mullins showed an anxiety to get away.

Now what does all this amount to? Either Mr. Rowland suspected Mullins or he did not. If he did not, he is not a witness, and he is not a witness in relation to the police or the coroner. Mr. Rowland's opinion is not evidence; nor is the opinion of any person of evidence, except the opinions of experts in matters of science. Again, we are told of a labourer who was seen by the witness at the door of the day room, and when the murder was discovered; he returned to the meeting, and identifies Mullins in prison. All this is not conclusive so as to show that Mullins was sitting at a time when most people were in bed; and a murder was committed, and a man was seen at the door, and why the labourer is allowed to say that, and that Mullins was so agitated as to create an impression on the mind of the witness "that Mullins appeared to be going out for an officer in plain clothes." By what sort of process is it to be proved that Mullins was the man that the latter is taken for an officer in beyond common apprehension. True, "the thief sees in each such an officer;" but we question the labourer's acquaintance with the texts of Shakespeare, and even the "impression" of a man in plain clothes, and the "impression" would be inadmissible as evidence, the object of which is to ascertain the certainty of fact.

Public, amongst whom are the jury who may try the case, the month hence. That jury will be told to reject the suggestion that the evidence is false, and that others, and they will do so; only in evidence is a danger that, in rejecting one false point in evidence, a jury may stretch another point, and eliminate a fact altogether, to the opinion or impression from which a tolerably safe conclusion may be made. It is dangerous to strain evidence either way; evidence ought simply to be the collection of the naked facts.

How easily impressions are obtained, and opinions formed upon them, we are warned by another case, at the Mansion House. A Mrs. Fleet loses her watch, and Mrs. Pritchard is a witness of the fact; he watches an impression that she has an accomplice in the crime, and thought he saw him at the scene of the hearing. By direction of the presiding Alderman, Mr. Pritchard goes among the audience, the least likely place to find an accomplice, and points out a young man who captured the prisoner last night. The police officer says, "although he had known a different man," appeared to be in the prisoner's company. In the case the accused asserted his innocence, and denied all knowledge of the watch. The Alderman's questions put by Alderman Carden were frankly answered; the youth was a Scotchman in London seeking the metropolitan sights, and had merely stepped into the Mansion house to see how justice was administered. The youth was not a witness, and his caution and sagacity of his own country equalled, he had reason to be disappointed). But the gentleman with whom the accused lodged identified him, and stated that the hat he was then wearing was the only one he had seen. The accused apologized, and the victim of an impression was discharged to liberty. It is entirely owing to the discretion of the reporting stranger that the name and address of the accused were not published, and that he has not been complice of a pickpocket. If the young man had been quietly questioned in private, the same result might have been attained; as the story stands, it is a stern warning to adopt the evidence of other persons who tell us of "opinions," impressions, and "appearances."

But why ought not the law of evidence to be as strictly administered in our inferior tribunals as in the Courts at Westminster? It is the rule, accented, settled, and from time to time higher or continued, suggested, by piecemeal enactments. The reputation of the Courts is at stake.

has lost upwards of 800 panes of glass. Passing on from the bridge, the Prince Albert Inn is the next house that shows the effect of the storm. The shutter

were fortunately closed at Mr. Godfrey's shop, or they would otherwise have blown the whole front window probably have been destroyed, as appears from the condition of the window after the explosion. A large proportion of the window was preserved in Mr. Godfrey's residence, the bare framework of the window remaining. The shop of Mr. Godfrey was blown in and Mr. Godfrey had their window broken to pieces. On the other side of the building escaped damage in front, but suffered severely behind. Many of the mill windows were carried away by the force of the wind, and deposited in the yard of the Union Store—a distance probably 100 feet. The hotel is less than 150 yds. At the Metropolitan Hotel, and the store of Mr. O'Connell, the back window was

lost, at a rough guess, some 250 panes, and the range of stores created by Mr. Cooper suffered proportionately in the rear. The Bank of Australasia had a few panes broken on its westerly side. But at the Wesleyan chapel in Newcastle-street, the violence of the storm was perhaps most strikingly shown. Some parts of the large window at the end were broken; but scarcely one of the small diamond shaped panes of the windows looking westerly escaped. And not only was the glass driven in, the leaden settings were cut, and the iron framework was in some parts bent. The windows of the Church of England (pro-

ected, we believe, by wirework received but slight injury; but the (catholic church) windows were broken, and the explosion was heard in the streets. Mr. Borthwick, who had about 3000 panes broken in his various houses in the town, suffered severe loss in his garden, where everything that was growing was cut to pieces. Some corn and turneps of Mr. Flinch's have also, it is said, been destroyed. The building of the Mechanics' Institute in the westerly gables and at the rear of Mr. Nainby's house, and Mr. Whitaker's inn, may be mentioned as instances. The Mechanics' Institute has lost all, or nearly all, the glass on the westerly side of the building. At Mr. Flinch's inn, opposite the old Court-house, the windows of the upper part of the building of the old Court-house were rattled throughout. The Hunter River Hotel suffered considerably in its exposed windows. Mr. Gooch lost about 175 panes of glass. The house of Mr. Joshua Smith had been recently plastered, and the stucco was indented by the hail and the explosion. The windows of the house of Mr. Colcroft's large stores have the panes broken in their windows on the sides not exposed to the fury of the storm; but some ninety panes were broken in the

back windows. At the Union Store the front window was protected; but the exposed windows of the building house were exposed to the extent of upwards of 100 panes. Nearly the glass on one side of St. Stephen's Church was broken; and Mr. Godfrey's garden in the neighborhood, containing a number of dahlias and other flowers, was exposed to the wind. Mrs. Muir's house, on the hill, did not escape injury; and at Mr. Cobcroft's new residence in course of erection in the immediate vicinity, the windows, which had been glazed some of them with stained glass, were blown out. Mr. Cobcroft stated that the glass was dashed in with such force that some of the fragments were driven into the plaster of the walls of the rooms. Mr. Cobcroft's residence was also protected by an abundant crop of fruit and grapes, which were described as being fine. Garvin, whose residence is on the hill at some distance to the rear, has lost some windows, and had a very fine crop of potatoes entirely cut up. Mr. Long's residence, on the hill, and the fields south of it, were also exposed to the violence of the storm in that direction. Morphet itself suffered considerably in its windows. A number of panes in the upper windows of the Commercial Bank, in Mr. Cantwell's and Mr. Lloyd's mansions, in the residence of the widow of almost every building on that side of the street, yielded to the force of the hailstones. The church windows were much damaged on the ex-

premises ceased with the breaking of the Navigation Company's
first series of glass. But the greatest loss will be
borne by the settlers in the vicinity, whose corn crops
are reported as cut up in a disastrous manner. It is
said that the corn in some places has been cut up
so much battered that the plants will not grow.
The plants which have not been cut up are withered
in the sun. It is no uncommon thing to see the bark
stripped off the trees, as if by the blow of a stick.
At the cottage of a settler named Blundell, it is said
that the wind has blown down the roof of the broken
windows as to lift the roof. At other places the
neighbourhood of Murreth a great amount of mischief
has been done to the fruit and other c-o-p-s. The
apple trees in the neighbourhood have been damaged
much in their windows; and above all, the
settlers have reported to me that they have
had an eye knocked out by the hail.

We hear that the hail was felt at the Wollombi,
but not at Black Creek. Although felt so severely on the
Oxley Mountains, the parts of Mr. Ballard's land
at Okkhampton escaped it. The rain was very heavy
on the Oxley Mountains, but in that direction the
hail extended about a mile and a half or two miles
from East Maitland.

The reports, rather apocryphal accounts of
enormous lumps of ice having been picked up, have
been found to weigh—not ounces merely, but pounds—
the hailstones are generally described in the three-
towns as varying in size from that of a pea to that of
a walnut, and being of various irregular in shape
with sharp angles. In some places the hail was
reported to be as large as a pea.

where they were drifted by the wind against the walls of buildings, they accumulated in heaps from two to three feet high, and remained unmelting through the greater part of the night. It is possible that the large pieces of ice above referred to consisted of a number of hailstones united by congelation.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	\$235	7	10
Gin	141	7	10
Wine	45	1	0
All other spirits	536	5	0
Rum	42	0	0
Whisky	118	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	353	8	6
Tea	10	0	0
Coffee and other	15	17	10
Opium unrefined	120	0	0
Opium	117	0	0
Filices	119	13	8
Dues	68	15	0
Total	\$1094	14	8

The following general abstract showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Banks, meeting

taken from the several weekly statements during the quarter from the 1st of October to the 31st December, 1860, is published in to-day's Gazette.
 Liabilities: Notes in circulation not bearing interest, £28,876 12s. 4d.; bills in circulation not bearing interest, £28,510 6s. 4d.; deposits not bearing interest, £212,158 7s. 10d.; bearing interest, £212,158 7s. 10d.: total amount of Liabilities, £333,105 8s. 3d. Assets: Coined gold and silver and other coined metal, £68,830 8s. 7d.; landed property, £30,921 11s. 10d.; notes and bills of other banks, £1946 12s. 4d.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description excepting notes, bills, and balances, due to the said bank from other banks, £262,162 18s. 6d.: total amount of assets, £727,864 14s. 3d. Amount of capital stock paid up at date of last dividend from London, £500,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders 5 per cent.

cent per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £12,800; amount of the reserve; profits at the time of declaring such dividend, not including amount of dividend, £19,685 15s.

Mr. Brewster reports the sale of the Bangalore and Singapore stations, in the Gwydir district, New South Wales, to Messrs. Glascock and Corrigan, together with five thousand sheep, eleven hundred head of cattle, and 1280 acres of purchased land, for the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and thirty pounds (£11,530); terms, £5000 cash, residue at short dates with interest added. The above sale is at the rate of 20s. per head for the sheep, 24 15s. per head for the cattle, and 20s. per acre for the purchased land.

There has been some movement in tea during the last few days.

ex Algernon, have been made at from £6 15s. to £8 per chest.

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